

RIVERVIEW ORCHIDS
ANDERSON BOULEVARD
EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO



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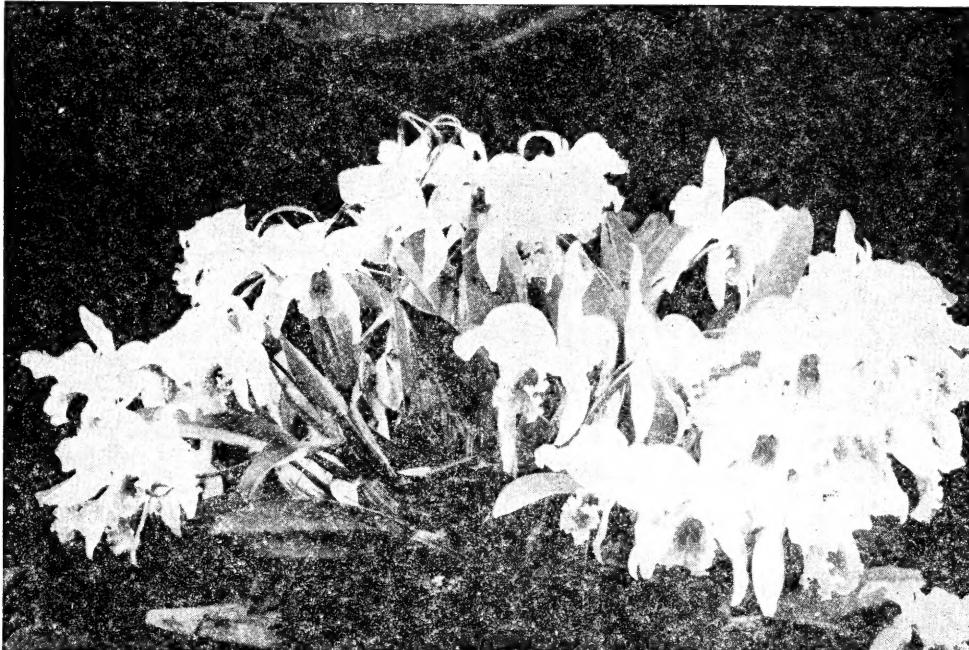
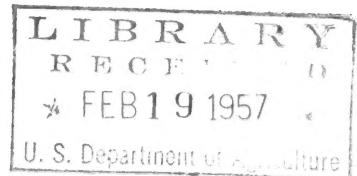


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Or

RIVERVIEW ORCHIDS

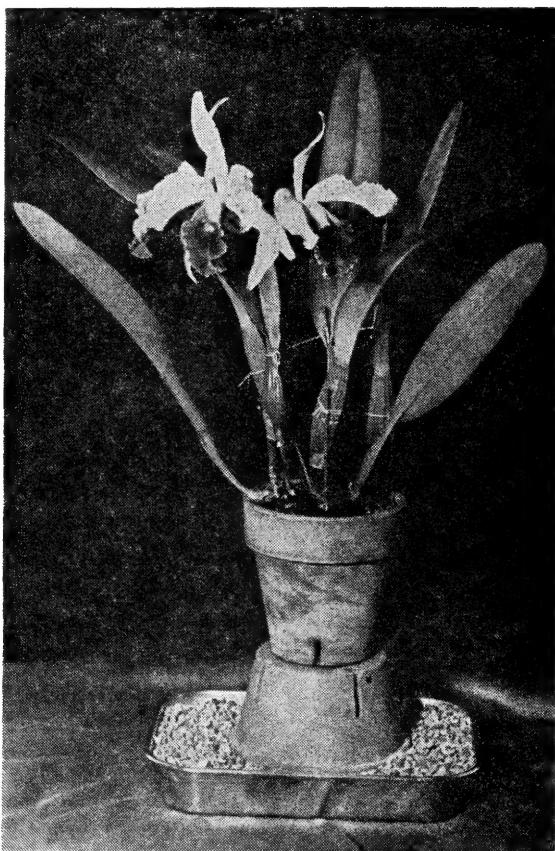


C. MOSSIAE CONTAINING 57 BLOOMS

GREENHOUSES

ANDERSON BLVD.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO



YOU CAN GROW ORCHID PLANTS IN YOUR HOME

The amateur can successfully grow healthy plants and enjoy beautiful flowers in his own home by following the simple directions of orchid culture. There are many varieties that can be grown in the home, such as the many species and plants of the Cattleya genera. While the condition of the average home is apt to be dry and more or less subject to drafts, orchid plants can be grown very well at home. If the amateur will keep in mind the directions for temperature and humidity and the use of a fine mist spray on the foliage of the plants on bright sunny days, he will be successful. The use of a metal tray filled with gravel and the plants set upon inverted pots on the tray will greatly assist in keeping the air moist around the plants. Give the plants plenty of indirect light. Keep the plants clean and give them plenty of ventilation. Orchid plants are different but they are not difficult to grow.

SPECIES . . . Your Best Buy



A house of *C. Mossiae* in bloom during Easter Week.

1. <i>C. TRIANAE</i>	Early Winter	Six inch	\$ 4.00 Each
2. <i>C. MOSSIAE</i>	Early Spring	Six inch	\$ 8.00 Each
3. <i>C. GASKELLIANA</i>	Summer	Six inch	\$ 4.00 Each
4. <i>C. PERCIVILIANA</i>	Christmas	Six inch	\$ 4.00 Each
5. <i>C. SCHRODERAE</i>	Spring	Six inch	\$ 4.00 Each
6. <i>C. GIGAS</i>	Summer	Six inch	\$ 8.00 Each
7. <i>C. LABIATA</i>	Fall	Six inch	\$ 4.00 Each
8. <i>C. MENDELLII</i>	Spring	Six inch	\$ 6.00 Each
9. <i>C. TRIANAE</i> (White)	Winter	Six inch	\$ 8.00 Each

SPECIAL PRICES ON ALL SPECIES IN LOTS OF 25 PLANTS OR MORE

SEEDLINGS IN FLASK

- | | | |
|--|---------|--------|
| 1. C. Mossiae x (Lc. Altesse x C. Mossiae) | Colored | Spring |
| 2. C. Albor x (C. Tityus x C. Trianae, the Globe alba) | White | Spring |
| 3. (C. Prince Schimadau x C. Enid) C. Tityus | Colored | Summer |
| 4. (Lc. Sargon x C. Mossiae) x (C Princess Royal x. C. Eucharis) | Colored | Summer |
| 5. (C. Princess Royal x C. Eucharis) x (C. Merope x C. Trianae) | Colored | Winter |

White \$15.00 per Flask

Colored \$10.00 per Flask

COMMUNITY POTS

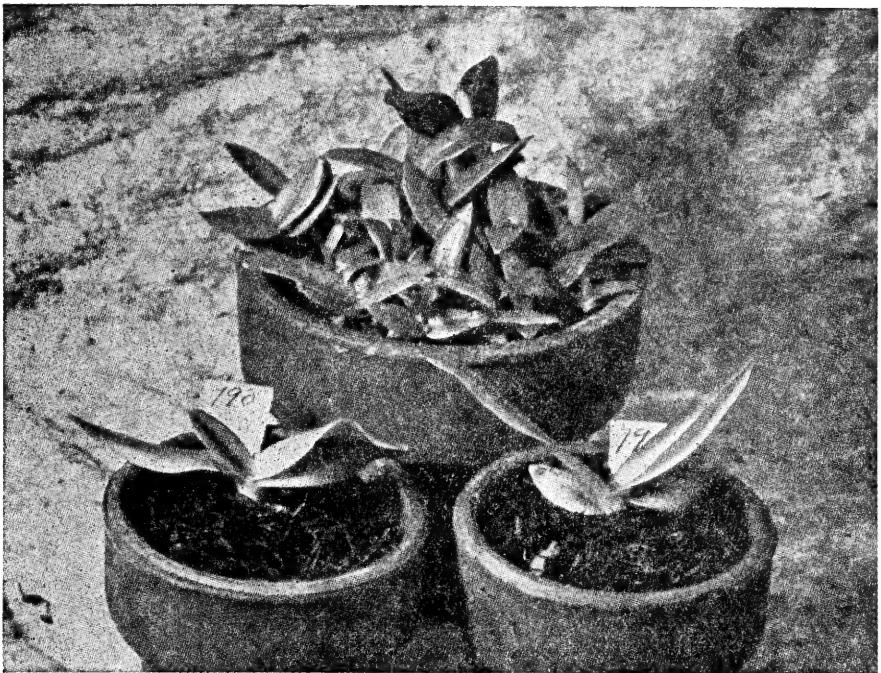
- | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|
| 1. C. Labiata x (Lc. Massasoit x C. Fabia) | Colored | Fall |
| 2. C. Mossiae x C. Trianae | Colored | Spring |
| 3. C. Enid x C. Labiata | Colored | Fall |
| 4. C. Ella May Sutton x C. Trianae | Colored | Winter |
| 5. Lc. Aphrodite Alba x C. Prince John Alba | White | Winter |
| 6. C. Joan Manda x (C. Edithiae x C. Rajah) | Pure White | Early Spring |

POTS 4½ inch size.

Contains 15 Seedlings 4 to 6 inches high

PRICES: \$7.50 per pot

**Florida Osmunda Fibre (Approx. 50 lbs. Per Bale) \$15.00
In Smaller Quantities Per Pound \$.50**



1¾ INCH SEEDLINGS

	COLOR	BLOOMS
1. C. Suzanne Hye de Crom x C. Estelle	Pure White	Winter
2. Lc. Benson x C. Albor	Colored	Summer
3. C. Albor x C. Albor	Light	Spring
4. C. Trianae x C. Mossiae	Colored	Spring
5. C. Monarch x C. Ventura	Colored	Winter
6. C. Estelle x C. Albor	Colored	Winter
7. C. Mossiae x (Lc. Altesse x C. Mossiae)	Colored	Spring
8. C. Prince Schimadzu x C. Labiata	Colored	Winter
9. C. Pulteney x C. Trianae	Colored	Winter
10. C. Nebo x C. Goderic	Colored	Spring
11. C. Goderic x C. Monarch	Colored	Spring
12. C. Titrianae Alba x C. Brussell's Alba	Alba	Winter
13. C. Labiata x (Lc. Massasoit x C. Fabia)	Colored	Fall
14. C. Enid x C. Labiata	Colored	Fall
15. Ls Aphrodite Alba x C. Prince John Alba	Alba	Spring
16. C. Nebo x C. Goderic	Colored	Spring
17. C. Ella May Sutton x C. Trianae	Colored	Winter
18. C. Trianae x C. Athena	Colored	Early Spring
19. C. Trimos x C. Mount Royal	Colored	Winter
20. C. Trinidad x C. Goderic	Colored	Spring

PRICES: \$50 each; White \$75

100 Assorted \$45.00 (including 10 white)

ALSO AVAILABLE :; 2½ inch.

PRICES: \$1.00 each; White \$1.50

100 Assorted \$90.00 (including 10 white)

SPECIAL OFFERING 4 & 4½ INCHES ESTABLISHED BACKBULBS

There are decided advantages in purchasing established back-bulbs propagations of fine flowering quality. We propagate from only strong growing stock and selected flowering types. A propagation will flower in from one to three years and is priced considerably lower than unproved seedling stock of comparable size. Propagations represent a better investment than seedlings for the following reasons (1) Proven quality flowering stock, (2) Selected strong growing strains, and (3) Price.

	COLOR	BLOOMS
1. C. Edithiae x C. Jocasta	Colored	Spring
2. C. Enid x C. Dowiana	Dark	Summer
3. C. Tityus x C. Trianae, the Globe	Colored	Variable
4. C. Maggie Raphael x C. Eucharis	Colored	Winter
5. Lc. Rosalind x Lc. Nella	Colored	Fall
6. B. Digbyanae x Lc. Soulangé	Colored	Winter
7. C. Trimos x C. Monarch	Colored	Fall
8. C. Octave Doin x C. Mossiae	Colored	Winter
9. C. Speciosissima x C. Mossiae Var. Fine	Colored	Summer
10. C. Suzanne Hyde Crom x Lc. Luminosa Aurea	Variable	Spring
11. C. Octave Doin x C. Pretoria	Colored	Fall
12. C. Princess Royal x C. Eucharis	Colored	Spring
13. Lc. Sargon x C. Mossiae	Colored	Spring
14. C. Octave Doin x Lc. Electa	Colored	Summer
15. Lc. Schroederae x C. Enid	Colored	Variable
16. C. Remy Cholet x C. Monarch	Colored	Spring
17. C. General Pultney x C. Enid	Colored	Winter
18. C. Empress Frederick x C. Kienestiana	Colored	Winter
19. C. Mendellii x C. Albor	Light	Spring
20. Lc Violetta	Colored	Summer
21. C. Princess Royal Alba x C. Princess Royal Alba	Cream	Summer
22. C. Princess Royal Alba x C. Empress Frederick	Alba	Summer
23. C. Tityus x C. Trianae the Globe Alba	Alba	Variable
24. Lc. Aphrodite Alba x C. Mendellii Alba	Alba	Summer
25. C. Cooksonii	Pure White	Winter
26. C. Trentino x C. Myra Peters	Pure White	Fall
27. C. Eleanore Alba x C. Dowiana Aurea	Alba	Summer
28. C. Joan Manda x C. Edithiae	Pure White	Winter

PRICES: Colored \$4.00 each

White \$5.00 each

UNESTABLISHED UNPOTTED HYBRID BACKBULBS

We are offering some fine unpotted backbulbs from our own flowering stock. Since our supply of backbulbs changes constantly with each month and potting season, we cannot list them all here. These are fine healthy backbulbs with new eyes showing. In filling backbulb orders, we will include with your order those assorted divisions from our own flowering stock that are being repotted at the same time that your order is placed with us.

Colored Backbulbs \$1.00 each

White Backbulbs \$1.50 each

Our Assortment \$50.00 for 50 Backbulbs

	BLOOMS	COLOR
1. C. Tityus x C. Trianae the Globe	Fall	Colored
2. C. Hesperus	Fall	Colored
3. C. Tityus	Summer	Colored
4. C. Trianae Backhousiana x Lc. Nella	Variable	Colored
5. C. Enid x C. Dowiana	Summer	Colored
6. C. Fabia x C. Amabilis	Summer	Colored
7. C. General Pultney x C. Enid	Winter	Colored
8. C. Remy Cholet x C. Monarch	Spring	Colored
9. C. Suzanne Hye de Crom x Lc. Luminosa Aurea	Spring	Colored
10. C. Edithiae x C. Jocasta	Spring	Colored
11. C. Princess Royal Alba x C. Empress Frederick Alba	Summer	Alba
12. C. Eleanore Alba x C. Dowiana Aurea	Summer	Cream
13. C. Trentino x C. Myra Peters	Fall	Pure White
14. C. Cooksonii	Winter	Pure White
15. C. Joan Manda x C. Edithiae	Winter	Pure White

SPRAY VARIETIES

		BLOOMS	PRICE
1.	C. Skinnerii	Lavendar	\$5.00 to \$10.00
2.	C. Bowringiana	Lavendar	\$5.00 to \$10.00
3.	C. Oncidium Var Rogersii	Yellow	\$5.00 to \$7.50
4.	C. Oncidium Splendidium	Yellow	\$5.00 to \$10.00
5.	Phalaenopsis	Pink	\$5.00 to \$10.00
6.	Epidendrum Lionetianum	Orchid & Brown	\$5.00 to \$7.50
7.	Spath. Clevelandii	White	\$5.00 to \$7.50
8.	C. Mossiae x L. Cinnabrina	Orange	\$15.00 each
9.	C. Edithiae x Lc. G. S. Ball	Variable	\$15.00 each
10.	L. Xanthina x Lc. Poynings	Yellow	\$20.00 each

ALL ARE BLOOMING SIZE PLANTS

1.	C. Dowiana	Yellow	Summer	\$5.00
2.	(C. Princess Royal Alba) x Self	Cream	Summer	\$15.00 each
3.	C. Eleanore Alba x C. Dowiana Aurea	Cream	Summer	\$15.00 each
4.	C. Princess Royal Alba x C. Emp. Frederick Alba		Summer	\$20.00 each
5.	C. Lueddemanniana Silver Viens x Perciviliana		Winter	\$15.00 each
6.	C. Hardyana	Dark	Summer	\$15.00
7.	C. Albor x C. Albor	Pink	Spring	\$15.00
8.	C. Tityus x C. Trianae the Globe	Colored	Fall	\$15.00
9.	C. Speciosissima x C. Mossiae Fine Var.	Colored	Summer	\$20.00 each
10.	C. Gregorio	Colored	Summer	\$15.00

SIX-INCH BLOOMING SIZE HYBRIDS

	BLOOMS	COLOR
1. C. Clotho (C. Enid x C. Trianae)	Fall	Colored
2. C. Enid x C. Gigas	Summer	Colored
3. C. Mount Royal	Variable	Colored
4. C. Fabia x C. Amabilis	Summer	Colored
5. C. Edithiae x Lc. G. S. Ball	Spring	Colored
6. C. Tityus	Summer	Colored
7. C. Trianae x C. Suzanne Hye de Crom	Spring	Colored
8. C. Princess Royal Alba x C. Princess Royal Alba	Spring	Cream
9. C. Trimos x C. Monarch	Fall	Colored
10. C. General Pulteney x C. Enid	Variable	Colored
11. Lc. Soulange x Lc. G. G. Whitelegge	Summer	Colored
12. C. Mossiae x Lc. Aphrodite	Spring	Colored
13. C. Suzanne Hye de Crom x Lc. Luminosa Aurea	Spring	Colored
14. Lc. Schroederae x C. Enid	Variable	Colored
15. C. Trianae Backhousiana x Lc. Nella	Variable	Colored
16. C. Maggie Raphael x C. Trienestiana	Winter	Colored

MANY OTHER CROSSES Per Plant \$5.00

12 PLANTS ASSORTED \$48.00 per dozen

INCLUDING ONE WHITE COLORED LIP

INFORMATION AND CULTURAL NOTES ON THE GROWING OF ORCHID PLANTS

The amateur can successfully grow healthy orchid plants and beautiful flowers in his own home or his own greenhouse by following the simple directions of orchid culture. There are many varieties that can be grown in the home and thousands of amateurs all over the country are taking up this fascinating hobby. While the condition of the average home is apt to be dry and more or less subject to drafts, orchid plants can be grown very well at home if the amateur will keep in mind the directions for temperature, humidity, ventilation, water and light. While growing plants in a small greenhouse is much more advisable they still can be grown successfully in the average home.

When only one or two plants are being grown at home these can be set in a metal tray filled with gravel and the plants set upon inverted pots on the tray as illustrated on the front page of this catalog. This tray should be partly filled with water and this method will greatly assist in keeping the air moist around the plants. The use of a fine mist spray on the foliage of the plants on bright sunny days will be successful.

TEMPERATURE — The day time temperature should be more or less room temperatures and the night temperature should be a little cooler. Whatever is best for the average human being is always best for orchid plants. Most varieties like it warmer by day and cooler by night, possibly a difference of 15 degrees. In the day a 60 to 75 degrees temperature is good. And in the summer as low as out side conditions will permit. A night heat of 55 to 60 degrees as a minimum on extreme cool nights and 60 degrees in moderate weather will be better for the plants than higher temperatures, especially if they are in bloom. In the summer temperatures often go up to 90 or 100 degrees, but the orchids won't mind as long as the air is kept humid and the leaves of the plants kept sprayed.

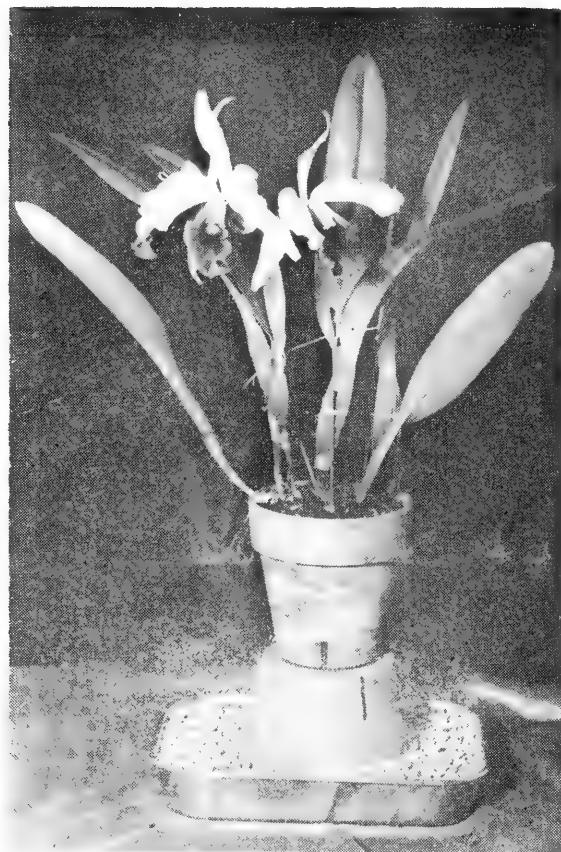
HUMIDITY — Humidity must be given to the plants at all time. This can be supplied by spraying the leaves of the plant daily or by keeping the plants in a metal tray as previously described. If the plants are being raised in a small greenhouse humidity can be raised by watering under the benches each day. Orchids want a fairly moist atmosphere which means a humidity of 70 degrees or more. Cattleyas love light overhead syringing several times a day especially on bright sunny days.

VENTILATION — Ventilation must be given to the plants at all times. Orchid plants must have fresh air and will not prosper in a stale or stuffy atmosphere. In hot weather the more ventilation given to the plants the better they will grow, however, ventilation is also required in cool weather. Do not place the plants in any direct drafts. A slightly open window away from the plants will give the desired ventilation. In a greenhouse fresh air must flow day and night especially from May to September. The air of the greenhouses must never be permitted to get stale or musty. A small crack of air will prevent this condition. The more air used, the more water will be required to maintain humidity.

WATERING — Watering must be adjusted to the individual desires of each orchid plant. Too much water is worse than not enough. When in doubt as to the amount of water that a certain plant requires the best procedure is to give the plant less water than too much.

It would be much safer to keep the roots of the plant on the dry side, especially in cool weather, than on the wet side. Saturating the whole pot should be done about every two weeks, however, a fine spray should be used several times daily on the leaves. In the summertime they require at least three

Grow Orchid Plants In Your Home



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RIVERVIEW ORCHIDS

GREENHOUSES

ANDERSON BLVD.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO

YOU CAN GROW ORCHID PLANTS SUCCESSFULLY IN YOUR OWN HOME

If you wish to grow orchid plants in your own home you can successfully grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers by following the simple directions of orchid culture. There are many varieties that can be grown in the home and thousands of amateurs all over the country are taking up this fascinating hobby. While the condition of the average home is apt to be dry and more or less subject to drafts, orchid plants can be grown very well at home if the amateur will keep in mind the directions for, temperature, humidity, ventilation, water, and light.

When only one or two plants are being grown these can be set in a metal tray filled with gravel and the plants set upon inverted pots on the tray as illustrated in the front page of this catalog. This tray should be partly filled with water and this method will greatly assist in keeping the air moist around the plants. The use of a fine mist spray on the foliage of the plants on bright sunny days will be successful.

TEMPERATURE — The day time temperature should be normal room temperatures and the night temperature should be a little cooler. Most varieties like it warmer by day and cooler by night, possibly a difference of 15 degrees. In the summer temperatures often go up to 90 or 100 degrees, but the orchids won't mind as long as the air is humid and the leaves of the plants kept sprayed.

HUMIDITY — Humidity must be given to the plants at all times. This can be supplied by spraying the leaves of the plants daily or by keeping the plants in a metal tray with gravel and water as illustrated on the front cover. If the plants are being raised in a small greenhouse humidity can be raised by watering the plant under the benches each day.

VENTILATION — Ventilation must be given to the plants at all times. Orchid plants must have fresh air and will not prosper in a stale or stuffy room. In hot weather the more ventilation given to the plants the better they will grow, however, ventilation is also required in cold weather. A slightly open window away from the plants will give the desired ventilation.

WATERING — Watering must be adjusted to the individual desires of each orchid plant. Too much water is worse than not enough. Saturating the entire pot should be done about once every two weeks, however, a fine spray should be used daily on the leaves. It would be much safer to keep the roots of the plant on the dry side, especially in cold weather, than on the wet side. In the summer time they require at least three syringes on the leaves and in the winter one or two would be sufficient, unless the air is unusually dry in the room.

LIGHT — Orchid plants love plenty of indirect light. The morning sun is more helpful than the noon or the mid-afternoon sun. Orchid plants live on, sunshine, moisture, and air. Too much light is indicated by scorched marks on the foliage. Too much shade will give your plants a beautiful dark green color, but no blooms. The most productive and healthy plants are those that are light green or yellowish green. Orchid plants are different, but they are not difficult to grow. They are not fragile.

Good Luck with growing of your orchid plants.

EASY PLANTS TO GROW

ALL ARE BLOOMING SIZE PLANTS

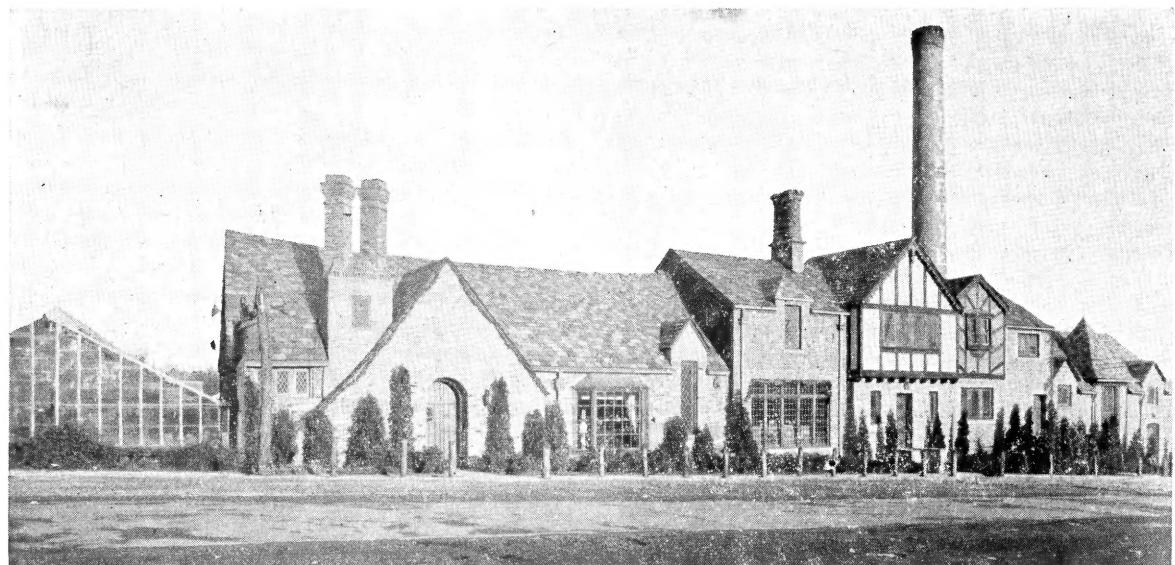
SPECIE VARIETIES	6 Inch Pots	\$5.00 Per Plant
Name	Blooms	Color
C. Trianae	Jan. — Feb.	Light Petals Dark Lip
C. Mossiae	Mar. — April	Light Lavendar
C. Gaskelliana	June — July	Light Lavendar
C. Perciviliana	Dec. — Jan.	Dark Lavendar
C. Schroederae	Mar. — April	Light Pink
C. Labiata	Sept. — Oct.	Dark Lavendar

SPRAY VARIETIES		\$7.50 to \$10.00
Phialaelenopsis	Spring	(Pink Butterfly Type)
Oncidium	Spring	(Yellow Butterfly Type)
Bowringiana	Fall	(Small Miniature Orchids on Spray)
Epidendrum	Spring	(Pink & Brown Butterfly Type)

HYBRIDS — More Colorful Than Species	\$5.00 and up
Four-Inch Pots — Blooming Size — Very Colorful	\$5.00
Five-Inch Pots — Blooming Size — Colored	\$7.50
Six-Inch Pots — Large Plants — Colored	\$10.00
White Orchid Plants	\$10.00
Fancy White Hybrids Plants	\$15.00

IF INTERESTED IN DETAILED
PLANTS and CROSSES -- WRITE FOR CATALOG

Home of Riverview Orchids



VISITING HOURS

WEEK-DAYS 9 A. M. - 5 P. M. — SATURDAYS — SUNDAYS

By Appointment Only — Phone FULTON 5-5714

or Write for Additional Information

RIVERVIEW ORCHIDS

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syringes on the leaves and in the winter one or two would be sufficient unless the air is unusually dry in the room or the greenhouse. In the winter water is best given to the plants in the morning so that the surplus will dry up before the cooler temperatures arrive at night. As a rule most orchid plants need a liberal supply of water. Newly potted plants should be watered sparingly for several weeks until the new roots are established. On cool, cloudy, winter days when temperatures are low, very little water is needed. All plants must be so placed as to allow all surplus water to drain off.

LIGHT — Orchid plants love plenty of indirect light. The morning sun is more helpful than the noon or mid-afternoon sun. Orchid plants live on sunshine, moisture and air. Too much light is indicated by scorched marks on the foliage. Too much shade will give your plants a beautiful dark green color, but no blooms. The most productive plants are those that are light green or yellowish green. When growing orchids in a greenhouse shading of the glass must be done from February to late October. Satisfactory results can also be obtained by shading with white lead and gasoline which should be applied just enough to exclude the direct rays of the sun. Cheese cloth stretched a few inches from the glass will provide heavier degrees of shading for those species which require it, such as Cyripediums.

POTTING — As a general rule for potting all plants are usually divided and repotted immediately after blooming. A plant is generally repotted every two or three years. Many plants should not have their root action disturbed and should not be repotted every year. Three general rules are:

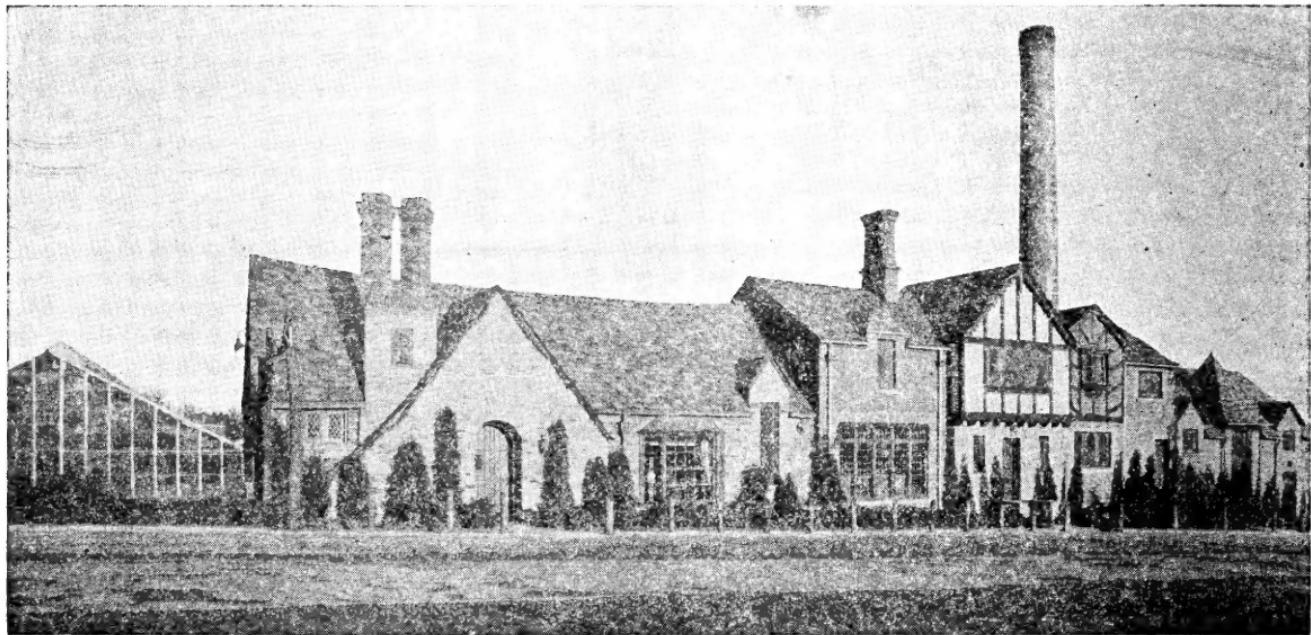
1. When the compost decays.
2. When the plant does not thrive due to faulty drainage.
3. When they have out grown their pots.

All orchids should be potted very firmly using a sharp-pointed, hardwood potting stick and work the compost toward the center of the pot, packing it in as hard as possible. All potted plants should be kept dry. Syringing is most beneficial at this time. Watering of the roots should be delayed for about 5 or 6 weeks until the root action has started. The best potting material for Cattleyas is osmunda fiber, however, the new potting materials such as FIRBARK are being experimented with, but complete results are unknown at this time. The coarse osmunda fiber allows water and air to reach the roots of the plants. Adult plants of Cattleya Genera should not be watered until the fiber has become quite dry. The quickest way to kill plants of the Cattleya family is to over water them. Whenever in doubt the best procedure is a good syringing overhead or on the leaves instead of saturating the whole pot.

DISEASES — SNAILS and SLUGS are the worst pests. These pests do their work at night, especially during cool and rainy days. The Andrew Wilson Company of Springfield, New Jersey supplies many kinds of orchid sprays that will kill these pests. THRIP and SCALE can be controlled by using nicotine spray with soap added. WET-ROT is brought on by over-watering and can be detected by a semi-transparent appearance of the parts affected which soon become dark brown also the pseudo-bulbs will become black and very soft. It can be checked by avoiding water and setting the plants in a more airy position for a few days. Too much sun can be detected by scorched brown spots on the leaves. Any plant that becomes sickly or diseased should be isolated from the rest of the plants until the trouble is found.

Good Luck With The Growing Of Your Orchid Plants

Home of Riverview Orchids



Ohio's Largest Orchid Growers